THE

Caledonian Mercury.

No. 9177. EDINBURGH, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28, 1780.

SUN FIRE OFFICE,

Writers Court, above the Royal Exchange, Edinburgh

THE ANNUAL PREMIUMS due upon Insurances in the SUN FIRE OFFICE, at the present term of MID-SUMMER, *being the 24th* June *instant, are desired to be paid up immediately, as by neglecting the payment fifteen days after the term day, the benefit of the policy expires.*

Insurers are therefore desired to call at the Sun Fire Office, *Writers Court, Edinburgh, where receipts are given, as usual, for old Premiums, and Policies issued for new Insurances.*

MEETING OF JURYMEN.

GENTLEMEN who have served their country, or are qualified to serve it, as JURYMEN in the High Court of Justiciary, at Edinburgh, will please meet in the Parliament-house, on *Tuesday the 1st day of August next*, at five of the clock afternoon, to take under their serious consideration A LETTER TO THE LORD BRAXFIELD, published and sold by all the Booksellers in Scotland; and to concert measures, in a decent and constitutional manner, to assert their rights and privileges in all time coming. The meeting is advertised for so distant a day, that Jurymen who form the assizes at Circuit-courts may have their thoughts upon the subject, and co-operate in this important business.

If Lord ----------, the Hon. Mr ——, or any other Gentlemen of the Law who belong to the HIGHER Courts, will honour the meeting with their presence and advice, it will be esteemed a very great obligation.

Letters, *Post Paid*, addressed *To the Secretary of the Jury Association at Edinburgh*, will have due attention paid them.

THE Proprietors of St Andrew's Square, Edinburgh, have resolved, this Summer, to lay the walk in the Square properly with gravel. Any person who inclines to contract for the work will send their proposals in writing, specifying the thickness of the gravel proper to lay upon it, and the lowest price at which they will perform the work, to Andrew Carmichael writer in Edinburgh, before the 8th day of July next.

The walk is to be 19 feet broad, and to be covered with an equal quantity of sea and pit gravel.——Not to be repeated.

FASHIONABLE COLOURED CLOTHS.

ARMOUR and HAMILTON, opposite to the Luckenbooths, Edinburgh, have presently on hand a large assortment of Superfine CLOTHS, of all the colours in fashion; as Champignon, Rodney, Argyle, Beaver, Noisette, &c. &c. Fine Seconds, Forrest, Livery, and Hunters Cloths; Duffles, Freezes, and every article of Woollen Drapery.

Fashionable and Military-cocked Hats; also, a few of a moderate size, to be sold very low.

STOCKINGS of all kinds, particularly SILK STOCKINGS for Ladies and Gentlemen, at 6s. 6d. and upwards.

A very great variety of Queen's Cloths, Stripped and Figured Cloths, Sagathies and Flannels for riding dresses.

Riding Beavers and Feathers, Girdles, &c.

An assortment of VEST STUFFS, suitable to the season.

ARMOUR AND HAMILTON, by care in selecting their goods, and by moderating their profits, hope to maintain the character the public has bestowed upon them, of having the articles they deal in the best of their kinds, and at the lowest prices.

EXCISE OFFICE, Edinburgh, 26th June 1780.

By order of the Hon. COMMISSIONERS OF EXCISE,

THERE is to be exposed to sale, by public Auction, at AYR, on Friday the 7th July next, the following Quantities of EXCISEABLE GOODS, condemned before the Justices, viz.

219	Gallons	BRANDY.	14	Gallons	AQUAVITÆ.
16	Gallons	RUM.	270	Pounds	Fine Black Tea.
32	Gallons	GENEVA.	280	Pounds	Coarse ditto.

The goods to be viewed at the Excise Warehouse on the morning of the day of sale.

A FOUR-WHEEL'D CHAISE and PAIR of

BLACK GELDINGS, to be sold by public roup, at the house of Bartholomew Cockburn vintner in Cupar of Fife, on Thursday the 6th of July. The chaise is roomy, neat, and fashionable, with plate glasses, spring curtains, and lined with the best cloth; not two years old, very little used, and well kept; with complete harness, &c. The horses are very strong, neat, and well matched; are about nine years old, and have done very little work. The chaise and horses will be shown by the said Mr Cockburn.

To run through in ONE DAY,

THE

EDINBURGH AND NEWCASTLE DILLIGENCE,

BY BERWICK,

SETS out every night, at eleven o'clock, from DUNCAN MACFARLANE's, White-Hart Inn, foot of the Pleasance; carries three inside passengers, each to pay as under:

From Edinburgh to Newcastle, - -	L. 1 14 0
From Newcastle to York, - -	1 1 0
And from York to London, - -	2 2 0
	L. 4 17 0

Passengers taken up on the road to pay 3½d. per mile. To be allowed 14 lib. luggage, and all above to pay, from Edinburgh to Newcastle, 2 d. per lib.

The proprietors will not be accountable for any thing above the value of 5 l. sterling, unless the value thereof be specified, and paid for at the time of delivery.

Nota. Passengers coming from Edinburgh to Berwick, have the opportunity of going from Berwick to London, in vessels that sail regularly two or three times every week, without convoy, and have excellent accommodation for passengers.

N. B. The Glasgow Fly sets off at eight o'clock in the morning, as usual.

☞ Neat Post Chaises, and Saddle Horses, on the shortest notice.

LANDS of WHITMOOR to SELL.

TO be SOLD by private bargain, The Lands of WHITMOOR, lying in the parish of Selkirk and shire of Roxburgh. These lands lie within two miles of the burgh of Selkirk, are mostly arable, and, from having an inexhaustable fund of the richest shell marle upon the ground, are capable of the greatest improvement, at small expence, the marle-moss being already properly obtained.

Any wanting to purchase may apply to the proprietor at Hoxcoat, or John Lang writer in Selkirk, who will show the title-deeds, which are clear, and inform as to other particulars.

A FARM in FIFE to LET.

TO be SET by public roup, upon Thursday the 29th of June curt. within the house of James Edinton in East Wemyss, at twelve o'clock at noon,

The Lands and Farm of LOCH-HEAD, upon a tack for nineteen years after the term of Martinmas next. The farm consists of about 180 acres, and is situated in the parish of Wemyss, about half a mile west of East Wemyss, and nearly the same distance from the town of West Wemyss.

Any person inclining to make a private bargain before the day of roup, may give in his proposals to the proprietor at Wemyss Castle; and the overseer of the parks there will show the lands.

Not to be repeated.

INTELLIGENCE FROM LLOYD'S.

Corke, 16. Arrived the Howden, Cheator, and Nancy, Smith, from London for Quebec; part of the fleet that left Torbay under convoy of the Danae and Pandora, about 15 days ago. The 6th inst. they fell in with a French ship of 74 guns, two frigates, and an armed ship of about 26 guns, thought to be a prize; the Danae, on being certain they were French, made a signal for all the ships under her care to shift for themselves. Captain Cheator says, the 74 sailed very badly. Before he lost sight, one of the ships struck: She was one of the worst sailing ships in the fleet.

The Bellona privateer of Glasgow, has taken and sent into Clyde a Dutch brigantine, laden with sugar, &c. bound from St Domingo to France.

The Dolphin, Hunter, from St Kitts to New York, is taken and sent into New London by two American privateers.

The Three Brothers, Wolcomb, from New York to Jamaica, was taken by six American letters of marque, which sunk the ship, and carried the crew into St Eustatia.

The Julian, Satchel, from London to Galway, is arrived at Falmouth, after being taken by the Lanjolens French privateer of 30 guns, off the coast of Ireland; and on her passage to Brest, in lat. 49. 56. N. long. 7. W. was retaken by the Retaliation privateer. By the Julian we learn, that Le Breton de la Vielluville Madame, of 40 guns, Le Duc de Chartre, of 26 ditto, and Le Duc Montamac, of 18 ditto, French privateer, were cruising off Cape Clear.

The William, Clive, from Bristol to Guernsey, was taken by the Compte de Maurepas, of 12 guns, and ransomed for 400 l.

The Savile, Ray, was well at Ascension the 14th of April, and had spoke with the Diana, Pinkham, the 2d of the said month.

The William, Kirkman, from St Augustine to London, foundered at sea.

The True Briton armed ship arrived at Plymouth the 17th instant, leaky.

The Endeavour privateer of Jersey, has taken and carried into that island the Princesse Emilie, with corn and flour, from Havre de Grace for Cherburgh.

The Betsey, Pill, from Guernsey to Mountsbay, is retaken by a privateer of Penzance, and carried into that port.

The Emperor, Wade, of Bristol, was taken by the French fleet, and carried into Cadiz.

The Alligator, Craik, and the Grand Trimmer privateer, Smedly, have sent into Falmouth the Margen Ster, Groenveld, from Bourdeaux to Drontheim, loaded with wine, brandy, &c. Also the De Graaff, Van Workenstoff, Williers, from Bourdeaux to Archangel, with wine, &c. &c.

Portsmouth, 22. The Lightning fireship is gone out of harbour to Spithead. The Valiant man of war will go out of harbour in a few days. The Princessa, Prince William, and Monarca, are out of dock, and coppered, they are fitting for sea as fast as possible.

The following ships were taken by the Prince de Robecque, and the hostages retaken on board her, viz. the Jannet, Reed, from Pentenvin to Leghorn, for 300 guineas; the Dispatch, from Sunderland to Aberdeen, for 340 l. the Polly, Tye, from Norway, for 350 guineas; the Elizabeth, from Sunderland to Goldin, and the Countess of Buchan, Mitchel, for 100 ditto each.

From the London Papers; June 23.

LONDON.

Yesterday Mr Baron Eyre sat in the Court of Chancery for the Lord Chancellor, whose health is not sufficiently established to bear the fatigue of attending the duty both of that Court and the House of Peers.

After having lost several months time, and been at great expence, in the camp at St Roch, against Gibraltar, the Spaniards seem now determined to make extraordinary efforts to take that most important place: four regiments of Walloon Guards, the regiment of Hellin, and the regiments of Africa, Zamora and Naples, are to reinforce the camp, and a corps of engineers to augment that body. The squadron intended for the more effectual blockade of Gibraltar, is to have the addition of four sail of the line, six frigates, and five zebecs, so that we may soon expect some very interesting news from that quarter.

We are assured, that a popular law Lord who has filled the highest office in his profession, privately declared on Monday last in the House of Peers, to those of his noble friends who sat near him, that the doctrine laid down by the Earl of Mansfield on the subject of popular tumults was unanswerable.

There are eighty-four persons to be tried by the special commission in Surrey, exclusive of Lord George Gordon.

Lord George Gordon's trial is expected to come on at the Old Bailey, the Privy Council having resolved to lay the overt act in the county of Middlesex, and not for the first assembling of the rioters in St George's Fields.

Lord George Gordon is so strictly confined, that he is not permitted to put pen to paper, to see a public print, or to receive any letter without a previous examination; and one of the keepers sleeps in the same apartment with him. His brother, Lord William Gordon, is not permitted to stay with him above one hour at a time, although the conversation passes before witnesses; and even he and Lord Aberdeen are obliged to submit to be minutely searched before they can have any access to their relation.

The rioters confined in the Poultry-Compter will be removed to Newgate on Monday next, when the Sessions will begin.

Apartments in Newgate, sufficient to contain near one hundred prisoners, will be ready for their reception by Monday next.

Several attempts have within these few days been made to destroy Clerkenwell-bridewell and New Prison. On Sunday morning last, about two o'clock, the soldiers who are quartered in Clerkenwell-bridewell, received information that incendiaries were scaling the garden wall towards John's-street, and accordingly repaired to the spot. They perceived one man upon the wall, ready to descend, by a ladder which he had conveyed to the interior side of the garden. They fired at him, and his hat dropped, but he made his escape. They found, besides the ladder and hat, which was shot through, a hand-basket filled with combustibles, which would have been sufficient to have destroyed, not only the prison, but the whole neighbourhood.

Some attempts have been made to destroy what is called the *Wonden River*, near Endfield, which is an aqueduct to the reservoir at New River-head. Accordingly fifty soldiers have been planted there for several days past, and sixty more are quartered at the company's house near Sadler's Wells.

On Saturday eight persons were taken at Woolwich, by the information of a corporal, who declared that it was their intention to set fire to the magazine.—*Gen. Adv.*

Yesterday several anonymous letters and printed hand-bills were dispersed among the inhabitants of Dartmouth-street, Westminster, advising them to remove their effects in time, as the whole street would be in a flame by twelve that night; proper information of which being given to Lord Amherst, a patrole was stationed to give timely information of the threatening incendiaries, but they did not think proper to make their appearance.

It having been a doubt with some people under what act the rioters now in confinement can be tried, it may not be improper to inform our readers that there are a number of statutes that apply to the crimes they have committed.

The statute of the 1st of Edward II. enacts, That the breaking open any prison, where even there is only a prisoner in custody for felony, is Felony. What, then are we to think of those who have not only broken open prisons where many were under sentence of death, but have set them on fire?

The statute of the 23d of Henry VIII. enacts, That all accessaries before the fact, that is, persons guilty of any abatement, procurement, helping, counselling or maintaining to petit treason, or any wilful murder, or malice prepense, or to the robbing of churches, chapels, or other holy places, or to wilfully burning of any dwelling-house, is guilty of Felony without benefit of clergy.—So that by this act not only those who actually plundered and fired chapels or dwelling-houses, but those who counselled or advised such actions, are liable to be punished with death.

By the statute of the 3d of William and Mary, the same penalty is enforced, and extended to burglars or breakers into dwelling-houses, and their accessaries.

The statute of the 1st of George I. adjudges death to rioters, and all who with force demolish any building for religious worship, or dwelling-house, barn, stable, or other out-houses; or even the beginning to do the same. And the penalty for burning any house enacted by 23d Henry VIII. is further enacted by the statute of 9th Geo. I.

The statute of 27th George II. declares the knowingly sending letters threatening to kill or murder any of his Majesty's subjects, or to burn their houses, &c. is death.—This reaches those who sent letters to several persons, giving notice of intention to burn their houses.

And the statute of the 13th of his present Majesty declares it felony to destroy any turnpike-gates, houses, or weighing-engines.—And under this act those who may be proved to have destroyed the toll-gates and houses on Blackfriars-bridge, will be convicted.

Yesterday about six o'clock in the evening, came on in the Court of King's Bench, Westminster, before Mr Justice Buller, and a special jury, the trial between the Duke of Richmond and the Rev. Mr Bate, on an information filed against the latter, for being accessary to the publication of certain queries addressed to his Grace in the Morning Post of the 25th of February last. The only evidence adduced in favour of the prosecution were R. Haswell, the printer of the said paper (who was first prosecuted for the said offence) and J. Barr, the publisher of the Morning Post. The former swore that the author of the queries was one Mr Perryman, of Plymouth, whose hand-writing he well knew; but that he verily believed he received the same through the hands of Mr Bate, though it was possible he might have taken it up amongst other papers himself from off the desk. J. Barr spoke only to his receiving that letter by the post; from his friend Perryman at Plymouth, and finding it was for the Morning Post, said he laid it upon the desk, but never saw it afterwards. The counsel for the defendant thought the evidence of so unsubstantial a nature, that they refused to call a witness: However, the Judge having summed up the evidence, and left it with the jury to determine what weight Haswell's evidence ought to have with them, circumstanced as he was, they withdrew for about a quarter of an hour, when returning into Court, they found a verdict against the defendant.

The dispatches of the late circumnavigators, Cook and Clerk, brought by the last ships from China, were carried to the King on Thursday last, with a complete journal of the procedure of both the Captains, in their pursuit of discoveries, down to Captain Clerke's death, which is said to have been in consequence of a consumptive complaint.

Government have shown great inattention in escorting such a fleet as that bound to Quebec, by sending only the Danae frigate, and the Pandora, which latter carries but 24 guns; the fleet consisted of between forty and fifty sail, and should have been convoyed by one or two ships of the line, which would certainly have saved the whole.

The French 74 gun ship which met our Quebec fleet, was a very slow sailer; it is thought she was coming home from the West Indies, to undergo a thorough repair in France.

As the French frigates are generally very large, it is the opinion of several of the gentlemen in the navy, that our frigates are, as well as our merchantmen, in imminent danger of being taken.

Had a proper convoy gone with the above fleet, one French 74, two frigates, and a 20 gun ship, must undoubtedly have fallen into our hands.

Extract of a letter from Faro, May 12.

"A Dutch ship from Leghorn to Amsterdam, which put into Gibraltar, arrived here on the 9th, the Captain of which says, that the Spanish forces were still before that place, and that thre were at Algaziras six sail of Spanish men of war of the line, which occasionally went out and cruized in the Gut, so that no ship of any nation could pass without being inspected by them. A boat, with an officer in it, came on board his ship to examine him. The officer behaved very politely, and after asking a few questions suffered him to depart."

From the LONDON GAZETTE, *June 24.*

St James's, June 22.

THE following address of the Alderman, Deputy, Common Council, and inhabitants of the Ward of Bridge Within, having been yesterday delivered to the Lord Viscount Stormont, one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, by Mr Alderman Wooldridge, accompanied by James Sanderson, Joseph Hardcastle, James Davidson, Joseph Brown, Arthur Scaife, Francis Garrat, and William Anderson, Esquires, has been presented to his Majesty by his Lordship: Which address his Majesty was pleased to receive very graciously.

To the KING's Most Excellent Majesty.

The humble Address of the Alderman, Deputy, Common Council, and inhabitants of the Ward of Bridge Within, which was unanimously resolved, at a Wardmote holden at Fishmonger's Hall the twenty-first day of June 1780, before the Worshipful Thomas Wooldridge, Esq; Alderman of the Ward.

WE, your Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Alderman, Deputy, Common Council and Inhabitants of the Ward of Bridge, with hearts impressed with the firmest attachment to your Majesty's royal person and family, beg leave to return our sincere and grateful thanks to your Majesty for your paternal care, manifested in that immediate attention which was paid to our application, by affording us so timely and so effectual a detachment of your Majesty's forces, for the preservation of our persons, the great property, and the buildings of extensive public utility, which are within our Ward, from the violent and tumultuous insurrections which have lately disturbed the peace of your Majesty's liege subjects, and which threatened the entire subversion of all order in society.

We beg leave further to assure your Majesty, That it is our determined resolution to unite in every constitutional measure to prevent and suppress any future tumults, and to exert ourselves in supporting the honour of your Majesty's royal person, crown, and dignity, and the inestimable principles of our most excellent and happy constitution.

Signed by order of a Court of Wardmote,

JOHN TOWSE, Ward Clerk.

From the London Papers, June 24.

Lisbon, May 23. On the 17th of this month the English frigate the Milford, Capt. William Burnaby, arrived here in 15 days from Portsmouth. On her arrival before the castle, the Captain said that he had two couriers on board; however, we have seen but one yet, and he, it is said, was formerly employed in the house of the Spanish Ambassador in London: We are even assured, that he is set out for Madrid, and that the frigate will wait here 20 days for his return, which gives rise to various conjectures.

Mr Cumberland, Secretary to Lord George Germaine, accompanied by his wife and two daughters, arrived here in the same frigate. Some say the object of his voyage is the re-establishment of his health; others, on the contrary, think that he is the second courier announced by Capt. Burnaby. The above frigate has taken in its passage, after a smart engagement, a French privateer, the Captain of which and a great number of the crew were killed. The English frigate had also many men killed.

The Portuguese ship la Notre Dame de Bon Secours, arrived here the 17th inst. having on board about ten millions of cruisadoes, being part of the cargo of the ship the Bon Conseil, which was taken and brought hither by the English.

Madrid, May 29. The court daily receives melancholy accounts on the subject of the great drought which has prevailed in most of the provinces of the kingdom, where there has not fallen any rain for some months; so that a very bad harvest is dreaded. Provisions are already raised to double, and even treble, the price which they have usually been bought for in other years; and what makes us despair of seeing the prices reduced, is, that the season appears too far advanced for any rain to procure a plenty of the necessaries of life. In the mean time, public prayers are ordered to implore the assistance of heaven. The theatres are shut, the bull fights suspended, and recourse has been had to St Isidore, whom it is customary to invoke in times of sterility.

Brest, June 5. The Cæsar of 74 guns, commanded by Count de l'Epinay, will put to sea on the 9th instant, with the Atlante frigate of 32 guns, and the Serpent cutter, with seven transports. This squadron, we are assured, is destined for Martinico.

There are no ships remaining in our port; they are all now in the road.

Paris, June 11. Two ships are just arrived at Nantz from St Domingo. They are part of a convoy of 23 sail, which left Cape Francois on the 18th of April, escorted by the Tourterelle and the Biron frigates. M. de la Mothe Piquet protected the convoy through the gulph; but the day after, a storm dispersed all the ships. Nine of them joined again and continued their voyage together, of which number are the above mentioned vessels.

Paris, June 15. The news of the departure of the English fleet from Spithead, under Admiral Geary, (which was not so soon expected) occasioned great uneasiness here about the events which may happen. It is said to have directed its course towards the coast of Portugal; and M. de Beausset, by the last accounts, was cruizing with his small squadron of five ships off Tagus, not expecting the appearance of the English fleet, which consists of 27 ships of the line, which may probably fall in with and surprize him.

Paris, June 15. After mature deliberation, the clergy have consented to open a loan for the King of 30 millions, conformable to the request made to them by his Majesty's Commissaries.

LONDON.

A report prevailed just as this paper went to press, that there is news in town from Admiral Rodney, of his having taken six French men of war, and destroyed two; but we cannot give it with satisfactory authority. *St James's Chron.*

Another report prevailed of a coalition of parties in Administration, which is expected to produce an immediate reconciliation with America. *Ibid.*

However groundless the above reports may prove, it is certain Stocks have got up full one per cent. to-day. *Ibid.*

This morning some dispatches were received from Admiral Geary, which are dated on Tuesday morning, when the grand fleet were all well, and the men very impatient to meet with the French.

We are informed that an account is received that the Brest fleet, consisting of nineteen sail, are out, with the intention of joining the Spanish fleet.

Sir William Burnaby, of the Milford frigate, arrived this day express from Gibraltar, with advice that 18 sail of French and Spanish ships of the line were cruizing in three divisions off the Gut of Gibraltar. The Milford passed through the fleet, and was chaced a considerable distance.

Gibraltar is now entirely blockaded; for, since the Edgar and Hyæna gave Admiral Barcelo the slip at mid-day, two 74 gun ships and thirteen frigates have constantly cruised in the Gut, so that the Panther and Enterprise cannot stir from the garrison, where they are daily insulted by the enemy.

The last letters from America advise, that the rebel Congress were preparing to retire to Lancaster, a much stronger hold than Connecticut, to which place they were said to have retreated.

Government see the reduction of America in so clear a light, that they have given orders for the immediate raising of 12 American battalions, to be officered from the British corps.

Orders are issued from the War-office for four new regiments of infantry to be raised in England with the utmost expedition; they are destined for the West Indies.

Yesterday, orders were sent off express to Ireland, for provisions to be got ready to load 20 sail of transports for South Carolina with the greatest expedition.

It is not true that any counsel have been retained at all against Lord George Gordon, so as to preclude his having opportunity of engaging any that he may chuse to plead on his trial, except the King's counsel, who are always supposed to be retained by the Crown; but even these (excepting the Attorney and Solicitor General) may be had upon petition, which is very common.

The rebel Lords, in the year 1745, had King's counsel to plead for them upon petition to the Crown.

This day a Common-hall was held at Guildhall for the election of Sheriffs of this city and county of Middlesex, when, after the usual ceremonies, the following persons were put in nomination, viz. John Kirkman, Esq; Alderman; Tho. Wooldridge, Esq; Alderman; Tho. Sainsbury, Esq; Alderman; Rob. Mackreth, Esq; Citizen and Vintner; Robert Taylor, Esq; Citizen and Mason; and Matthew Bloxham, Esq; Citizen and Stationer; when the shew of hands appeared in favour of Aldermen Kirkman and Sainsbury.—

Mr Alderman Wilkes was re-chosen Chamberlain of this city, after many hisses and groans from a few of the Livery, &c.

To-day the Royal Exchange was crouded with horseguards, owing to the elections at Guildhall, which made it necessary to remove them from that place.

This morning the long expected cause between the Earl of Cork, and Mr Newby, a musician, for a supposed criminal conversation with the Countess of Cork, was to have been tried by a special jury before the Earl of Mansfield, when, and at the last moment before the cause was called on, the Earl of Cork thought proper to withdraw his action, and submit to the payment of costs. A considerable number of the nobility of both sexes attended to have given evidence in behalf of Lady Cork; among whom were her Grace the Duchess Dowager of Portland, the Countess of Dartmouth, the Countess Spencer, the Countess of Lisburne, Lady Diana Capel, Lady Anne Capel, Lady Cecilia Johnston, Hon. Mrs Howe, Hon. Mrs Walsingham, Lady Dundas, his Grace the Duke of Manchester, Earl of Sandwich, Earl of Lisburne, Earl of Shelburne, Lord Viscount Falkland, Lord Viscount Hichinbroke, Lieutenant-General Johnston, Brigadier-General Richard Smith, and William Poynts, Esq.

EDINBURGH.

Extract of a letter from London, June 23.

"This day, in the House of Peers, the Duke of *Richmond*, after a short introductory speech, moved the following resolution: Resolved, That the *Russian*, who was apprehended for taking an active part in the late riots, and particularly for setting on fire and otherwise destroying the Sardinian Ambassador's Chapel, and who was afterwards discharged by the Secretary of State, is on evidence guilty of setting fire to and destroying the said chapel.

"This motion was negatived by a majority of 6; there being for it 32, against it 26.

"The Royal assent was given, by commission, to five public and private bills. The Commissioners were, the Lord Chancellor, Lord Bathurst, and Lord Dartmouth.

"The bill for appointing Commissioners to inspect the public accounts, the Exchequer loans bill, the post-horse duty bill, and the starch duty bill, were presented to the House of Peers, and read a first time.

"No other business being before their Lordships, they adjourned to Monday next.

"It seems somewhat singular that his Grace of Richmond should have made the above motion on the slight evidence with which he was furnished, especially when it is considered, that the person alluded to in the motion is of that consequence in Russia, from his family connections, that the smallest indignity offered to him might have produced nothing less than a rupture between that nation and Great Britain; a circumstance by all means to be studiously avoided.

"The House of Commons did not sit long, though it did a good deal of business; for by one short vote in a Committee, it got rid of Mr Burke's bill for regulating his Majesty's civil establishments. After many tedious debates, and hard fought battles, Mr Burke had at last made his way to the clause that proposed an alteration in the police of Scotland: But he fairly confessed that he had long since given up all hope of success; and, therefore, would not once more divide the Committee, but leave his bill to its fate. He could not avoid, however, in a short speech, censuring the system of profusion in Scotland, which kept a nominal police that was of no advantage to the public, and served only to furnish pensions, to support sinecure places for Lords of Police.

"Lord *North*, without entering into the merits of the question, moved, that Mr Elwes the Chairman should leave the chair. This was totally annihilating the bill, by preventing it from coming before the House, as the Chairman, not having leave to report progress to the House, could make no report; and, of course, the bill could never be read a third time.

"Mr Burke making no opposition to the motion, it passed without a division. Thus a bill that had cost that gentleman infinite pains, and which he had introduced to the House in one of the finest speeches ever made in St Stephen's Chapel, proved at last no better than an abortion.

"Mr *Pultney* moved for an address to the King, praying that he would be graciously pleased to order the proper officer to lay before the House an account of the evidence delivered before the Privy Council, relative to the late riots, particularly as it respected the Lord Mayor.

"Sir *George Yonge* opposed the motion, as he held it improper to have any papers brought into the House that should not undergo a discussion; and as he thought it equally improper in the House to come to any resolution on a matter that would shortly come before a court of justice, he held himself justified in moving for an immediate adjournment.

"The House divided on the question,

Ayes,	—	37
Noes,	—	14
Majority for adjourning,		23

"The House accordingly adjourned immediately.

Previous to the adjournment Sir George Savile's bill, for amending the act passed in favour of the Roman Catholics, was read a second time. As a general opinion prevailed, that Parliament would be prorogued on Thursday next, it had been agreed that the House should sit on Saturday, in order to expedite business, and get all ready for the prorogation. However, as it afterwards appeared that some acts of indemnity to gaolers, that have originated in the House of Lords, in consequence of the late riots, could not well be ready for the Royal assent by Friday next, the House thought it unnecessary to meet on Saturday, and consequently adjourned to Monday.

"The bill for raising a sum of money by loans or Exchequer bills, the post horse duty bill, and the starch bill, were read a third time, and passed.

"The Sinking Fund Bill, and the vote of credit bill, were read a second time, and committed for Monday next.

"The longitude bill, and the thread lace bill, were reported, and ordered to be ingrossed.

"In a Committee on the Greenland fishery bill, and the bill allowing a draw-back on coffee, went through the same, and ordered the reports to be received on Monday next.

"The bill "for taking off the duty on salt used in preparing a marine acid, and a fixed fossil or mineral alkali, for a limited time," was presented and read a first time; it was afterwards moved that the said bill be read a second time on this day month, which, upon the question put, passed in the affirmative.

The reports, with regard to the success of the brave Admiral Rodney in the West Indies, have, for some days past, been so various and contradictory, that we have chose to be silent, rather than run the risk of being thought too apt to catch at news without proper information. We have, however, every reason to expect, that these reports have not been without foundation. Certain it is, that a gentleman of character, and in a respectable office in this city, has received a letter from London, assuring him, that the gallant Admiral Rodney has obtained a very capital victory; the authentic accounts of which we hope soon to be able to lay before our readers.

A letter from a gentleman at Pensacola to his friend in London, dated 27th March last, says, they had just got accounts of the Spaniards having taken Fort Mobile; and, from the weakness of the works, and small force in the garrison at Pensacola, they expected to be prisoners in 48 hours.

A frothy French writer, some years since, attempted to ridicule the inhabitants of this island for certain peculiarities in their customs and way of thinking, in a piece called *Les Sauvages des Europe*.—The late attempts of our old enemies to support the Colonies against their King, and failing in open attack, treacherously to destroy the capital, shews to whom the above mentioned compliment properly belongs—and that in the most enlightened reign of Louis XVI. the French may be justly deemed (after asking pardon of *all other Savages* for the comparison)—the SAVAGES *of Europe*.

It is confidently asserted, that the Shelburne and Rockingham parties have differed very greatly, and are now entirely disunited.—Would *all* PARTIES were laid aside for ever!

Mrs Elizabeth Murray, sister to the late Sir James Murray of Hillhead, died here the 24th current. Her friends and relations will be pleased to accept of this notification of her death.

Yesterday, a question was determined by the High Court of Justiciary here, respecting the qualification required by the Game Laws of this country, in order to entitle a man to hunt and shoot;—which, as it is a matter of very general concern, and hitherto unfixed by precedent, and not very clearly ascertained by statute, we flatter ourselves, a short account of it will be very acceptable to our readers. The case was as follows:—John Kelly game keeper at Blair, in the county of Ayr, in the month of August 1779, brought a complaint before the Justices of the Peace of that county, against John Smith of Swineridge Muir, libelling upon the statute of the 13th of his present Majesty, which enacts, "That every person whatsoever *not qualified* "to kill game in Scotland, who shall have in his or their custody, or "carry, at any time in the year, upon any pretence whatever, any "hares, partridges, pheasants, moor-fowl, ptarmigan, heath-fowl, "snipe, or quail, without the leave or order of a person qualified to "kill game in Scotland for carrying such hares or other game, and for "having the same in his or their custody, he shall, for the first offence, "forfeit and pay the sum of Twenty Shillings, and for every other "subsequent offence the sum of Thirty Shillings Sterling;" and subsuming, that the said John Smith had transgressed the said statute, and was therefore liable in the penalties and forfeitures thereof. Mr Smith appeared before the Justices, and contended, That the act of the 13th of George III. libelled on, bears reference to some prior act of Parliament fixing the qualification: That the only two acts respecting qualifications were the act 1621 and the act 1685: That the last of these acts, which establishes 1000 l. Scots valued rent as the qualification, cannot now be in force, as there is another requisite in that act to entitle a man to this privilege, viz. a licence from the Masters of the game, which cannot now be obtained, as that office no longer exists: That the act 1621, which establishes a ploughgate of land as the qualification, was therefore the only rule which could now be observed; and he being possessed of 3 ploughgates of land, valued at 130 l. Scots was fully qualified in terms of that act. The Justices repelled the defences pleaded for Mr Smith, in respect that his three ploughgates of land, valued at 130 l. Scots, were not a sufficient qualification for any person to kill game, or have it in their possession, by virtue of the laws and acts of Parliament in Scotland, referred to in the said act of the 13th George III.; and in respect Mr Smith acknowledged that he killed and had in his possession hares within the space of six months from the date of the complaint, therefore they fined him in 20 s. Sterling.—— An appeal was taken against this sentence to the then ensuing Circuit Court at Ayr, and the question appearing to the Judge on the Circuit of importance, he certified the same to the High Court of Justiciary at Edinburgh. The matter was very ably argued before that Court upon the 11th March last, when their Lordships ordered parties procurators to give in informations. Very learned informations respecting the game-laws of this country were accordingly laid before the Court; upon advising whereof, their Lordships unanimously "found, That, by "the common law of Scotland, all men had right and privilege of the "game on their own estates or property: That, by the act 1621, "this right and privilege, or qualification, was confined to persons "who had a ploughgate of land, or more, in property: That the act "1685 ratified and confirmed the general rule laid down in the said "act 1621, but introduced a new regulation respecting the particular "mode of hunting with fowling-pieces and setting dogs, under an ex"ception to those possessed of 1000 l. Scots of valuation, and having "licence from the masters of the game: Found, That no evidence "had been laid before the Court of the said regulation and exemption "ever having been in observance since the Union, and that they are "now in desuetude: Found, That the appellant having more than a "ploughgate of land in property, had a right, and was qualified to "hunt by the law of Scotland, subject to all legal regulations of the "game: Found, That he was not liable to the fines imposed by the act "of the 13th year of his present Majesty; and therefore they reversed "the decree of the Justices of the Peace, appealed from; but in respect "of the circumstances of the case, found no expences due."——The counsel for the appellant Mr Smith were, Mr Robert Blair and Mr Robert Dundas, advocates; Mr Thomas Adair, agent. For the respondent, Mr George Ferguson, Mr Henry Erskine, Mr William Miller, and Mr William Tait, advocates; Mr James Marshall, agent.

This day, the Court of Session determined a question, in which certain partners of the Air Bank were pursuers, and Archibald Cockburn of Cockpen, Esq; defender. The tendency of the action was to make the defender liable for the loss arising from a share which, it appeared, had been purchased for behoof of the Company. The Court unanimously assoilzied Mr Cockburn, and found him entitled to the expence of the contract.—This was one of the actions which had been suggested by a Committee of Enquiry, and the first which has received a judgment of this Court.

On the 23d inst. the fleet which lately sailed from Leith, arrived in the Thames, all well.

Yesterday, the Magistrates, after taking a proof of the present price of wheat, raised the price of bread half an as-

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A Peck loaf is to weigh	8 11 0	and to be ſold	wheaten for	1 0
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			houſehold for	0 4½

	lib. oz. dr.
The Penny loaf wheaten is to weigh	0 11 9
Ditto houſehold,	0 15 7
Twopenny loaf wheaten is to weigh	1 7 3
Ditto houſehold,	1 14 14
Threepenny loaf wheaten is to weigh	2 2 12
Ditto houſehold,	2 14 5½
Halfpenny loaf wheaten is to weigh	0 5 12½
Ditto houſehold,	0 7 11½

The makers and ſellers of bread are required by law to have fairly printed or marked on every loaf made, ſold, or expoſed as wheaten bread, a large Roman W, and on every loaf made, ſold, or expoſed as houſehold bread, a large Roman H: Of which, and the above table of weights, thoſe concerned are hereby required to take notice.

Extract of a letter from Aberdeen, June 26.

"On Wedneſday laſt, on the arrival of the important news of the ſurrender of Charleſtown, the bells were ſet a-ringing, and at twelve three vollies were fired on the Parade by the Sutherland Fencibles. At one, twenty-one rounds were fired from the field-pieces. A general illumination being ordered, took place moſt cheerfully, and the evening concluded with every demonſtration of joy.

"A few days ago, a little boy, who went about the country ſelling ſmall wares, fell over the rock at Sketraw, and periſhed.

"On the 9th inſt. the Speedwell, Capt. Taws, of Peterhead, ſailed from Down to Norway with a cargo of grain; on the 11th, ſhe was taken, about 30 leagues off the land, by three American privateers, the Waſhington, of 18 guns, Capt. Samuel Walker; the Alexander, of 12 guns; and another, name and force unknown. Two Liverpool veſſels had fallen into their hands a few days before. And the Americans, after taking out part of the Speedwell's cargo, and ſtriping her of all her ropes, anchors, &c. gave the veſſel to the Captains and crew to carry them home. Not being able to get round by the Orkneys, they put into Inverneſs."

To the Printer of the Caledonian Mercury.

SIR,

IN the hours of public danger, when every man is bound by the firſt law of ſociety to devote his talents or his life to the ſervice of his country, ſilence may be deemed a crime in any one poſſeſſed of the ſmalleſt ſhare of public ſpirit. There are multitudes in this nation who need much to have their eyes opened, in order to diſcern both their danger and their intereſt. There are many reſpectable citizens who love order and deteſt faction; who, attached to no party, and happy in the independence of their ſituation, are only anxious for the welfare of the empire in which their neareſt and deareſt intereſts are lodged. Among this part of my fellow-ſubjects I wiſh to be ranked; for I am a man that equally abhors an ignominious ſubmiſſion to tyrannical power, and the licentious ſpirit of an ungovernable mob.

We have ſeldom ſeen great empires overthrown by external violence, without ſome latent diſorder exiſting in the ſociety itſelf, which either occaſioned or accelerated its ruin. This diſorder evidently exiſts in our body politic, and may be conſidered as one of the greateſt misfortunes that belongs to our nation. A faction has long prevailed, and does prevail, among us, which, inſtead of being ſilenced by the din of war, becomes every day louder and more outrageous. How many thouſands of cool and reſpectable men are there, who, at this moment, are ſitting at their homes, and deploring the miſeries into which the prevalence of party-ſpirit has precipitated theſe kingdoms? How many of thoſe hardſhips and troubles, under which we have laboured, may be attributed to this cauſe? How long have our Councils been embarraſſed by domeſtic diſcord? How much of the danger which now hangs over our country, muſt be aſcribed to a faction compoſed, not of reſpectable ſenators and ſtateſmen, but of wretches of deſperate circumſtances, fruſtrated ambition, diſappointed expectations, and ſecret reſentments? Let us bring thoſe men forth to public view: Let the motives of their conduct be laid open, that the public may judge for itſelf: For we are perſuaded, that the more clearly they are ſeen, the more fully they are known, the more they will become the objects of the keen reſentment and indignation of an injured nation.

Every one muſt be ſenſible, that the war in which we are now engaged is not a matter of choice: It is become neceſſary to our very exiſtence as a nation. This is not a time for fruitleſs controverſy. The calamities are at their height; they ſurround us, and are not to be avoided by any deliberations or retroſpects. In vain do we ſpend that time in idle debate which ought to be employed in bold exertion. The national intereſt ought not to be ſubordinate or ſacrificed to the purpoſes of any party. Can we think well of any man, or any body of men, that ſtrive to drown in perpetual clamour the ſtruggling groans of their bleeding country? When a foreign and dangerous enemy approaches our habitations, do thoſe men merit the eſteem or confidence of the people, who, cheriſhed in the boſom of their country, unite with its foes, and are indefatigable in plotting its deſtruction?

How long ſhall the nation be led blindfolded, and remain dead to its eſſential intereſts? How long ſhall the patience of a free, generous, but credulous people be abuſed by the miſchievous arts and intereſted policy of factious men? Do you aſk what they have done? we anſwer, What have they not done to injure their country? In the phrenzy of debate, have they not ſupported rebellion by every argument a wanton imagination could frame, and plunged the nation into the horrors of a civil war? Have they not uniformly oppoſed every meaſure of Government, and ſtudied every art of embarraſſing our public affairs? Have they not forced into public diſcuſſion our preparations, our deſigns, and enterpriſes, and by that means proved the moſt active ſpies and beſt intelligencers of our enemies? Have they not openly miſrepreſented the ſtate of the nation, expoſed its weakneſſes, magnified its difficulties, and undervalued its reſources? Nay, have they not even rejoiced in thoſe diſaſters that have befallen our arms, and gloried in having brought this once happy country to the brink of deſtruction? Let us not be deceived. Conſpiracies have been laid to the charge of a Proteſtant aſſociation; but, when traced to their ſource, we will find that they aroſe from a different cauſe. Without a faction acting in conjunction with rebels and the Houſe of Bourbon, it will be found no eaſy matter to account for the outrages that have been committed. The Proteſtant Aſſociation can have little proſpect of a redreſs of their grievances, by the confuſion of their country. What advantage, what credit can the Proteſtant religion derive from ſubverting the foundations of law and juſtice, and from ſetting open to felons the doors of the priſon? Do not ſuch actions rather diſcover the laſt efforts of a wicked and deſperate faction, eagerly bent on embroiling the affairs of the nation, and overturning all order and good government? Have not we long ſeen, that their chief aim is to gratify private intereſt or perſonal animoſity? Have they not long laboured to ſubvert the ſtate, becauſe they are not allowed to govern it? To protract the diſtreſs of the nation, diſtraction at home is now become neceſſary, in order to encourage the rebels abroad, and afford them, in their ſad circumſtances, ſome freſh matter of triumph. In this ſituation of affairs, every friend to his country is called upon to aſſiſt in cruſhing this faction, which, like a peſtilence, has infeſted our land. Let the nation return to its primitive temper and integrity, to its old good nature and good humour, and it is to be hoped that this ſtorm, which our internal enemies have raiſed, will burſt upon their own heads.

Every one muſt ſee, that, ſince the beginning of this year, our public affairs have taken a happy turn. They wear not their former gloomy aſpect. Our external enemies have got ſeveral humbling ſtrokes. Would to GOD the body politic were not afflicted with any internal diſeaſe! But, of all other things, we have moſt to dread from domeſtic diſcord. If ever Britain is ruined, to this cauſe ſhe may aſcribe her fall. At preſent, hazardous as her ſituation is, there are many ſymptoms which forbid deſpondency. The collected wiſdom and united valour of the nation have often ſurmounted great difficulties; our ſafety ſtill conſiſts in our union. Now we have occaſions for the wiſeſt counſellors, and the braveſt and moſt unremitted exertions. The nation wants not its number of good patriots. There are yet many men of extenſive abilities, of approved honour, integrity, and virtue, whoſe breaſts glow with the love of their country. Some of theſe have ſtood at the helm, with amazing firmneſs, in the midſt of the tempeſt, and have exhibited many proofs of their ſkill, even when croſſed by the moſt untoward circumſtances. Their exertions have been great beyond example. The perſeverance is laudable, and merits general ſupport. The war, we confeſs, began under many new and conſiderable diſadvantages; and ſuch is the nature of the Britiſh Government, that the Miniſter, let him be who he will, muſt be more than a man, to bring forth the ſtrength of the nation on the firſt emergency, and direct its whole force againſt an enemy. Our bad ſucceſs at the beginning of all our wars is a ſtriking proof of that truth. In the preſent hard ſtruggle, if our enemies have multiplied, our force has alſo proportionably increaſed. The internal ſtrength of the nation has been called forth, and affords us the moſt auſpicious hopes. At this day, our army, in reſpect of appearance, diſcipline, ſpirit, and effective ſtrength, may challenge the moſt complete military eſtabliſhment ever exhibited in the world, and inſpire us with courage and confidence. Our naval force is great. Our ſailors are numerous, and ſtand unrivalled for enterpriſe, courage, and generoſity. They fear not the united force of the Houſe of Bourbon. Our enemies have taken us under every diſadvantage; and, though we ſtand unſupported by foreign powers, we have happily had time to collect our internal ſtrength. Nor are the reſources of the nation exhauſted. Our ſtate may be poor, but the individuals that compoſe it are very rich. It is certain that money flows into the Treaſury; and, let ſucceſs continue to crown our arms, it will flow ſtill more abundantly. Our iſland is favoured by nature with peculiar advantages. Her climate is good, her lands are fertile, and her productions valuable. Her maritime towns are numerous and rich, and her trade extenſive. Our privateers are active in time of war; and, while they diſtreſs our enemy, they are the means of bringing much wealth into our ports. Our merchants are famous for their commercial ſkill and ſpirit, and, in their pecuniary tranſactions with foreigners, maintain their credit and character ſuperior to thoſe of any other nation. The induſtrious diſpoſition of our manufacturers inſures to Britain an influx of money through a thouſand channels. In ſhort, if our burden is heavy, we have both ſinews and ſtrength to ſupport it. If our circumſtances be critical, they are the critical circumſtances of a great and mighty nation. Only let us be united, and we may caſt anchor on that ground of hope. Let every one teſtify their ſincere affection, and give their cordial ſupport to thoſe who are exerting themſelves with zeal and ability in the ſervice of their country; and they may reſt ſatisfied, that ſuch is the preſent ſtate of our nation, ſuch its poſture of defence, that we may bid defiance to the power of all our enemies. MARCUS.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, GREENOCK.

ARRIVED,

June 25. The Three Brothers, Duncan, from Belfaſt, in ballaſt; a ſchooner, Reid, from St Kitts, with tobacco, for Port Glaſgow.

SAILED,

22. The Fortitude tender, on a cruiſe.

Leith Shipping, June 26—28.

ARRIVED,

Jean and Janet, Higgins, from Kincardine, with whiſkie; Katty, Mackenzie, from Inverneſs, with plank; Molly, Leighton, from Montroſe, with goods; Jean, Brown, from the Canal, with goods; Katty, Mucklejon, from Eſdale, with ſlates; Hoop, Smith, from Hamburgh, with goods; Betſy, Lyel, from Dundee, goods; Induſtry, Kelly, from Dunbar, with grain; and ſome veſſels with coals.

SAILED,

May, Mackenzie, for Oban; Elizabeth, Lawſon, for Bo-neſs; Leith Packet, Walker, for Carron; all with goods.——Wind W.

This Day was publiſhed,

By WILLIAM CREECH,

Handſomely printed in one Volume Octavo, embelliſhed with an elegant Copperplate, deſigned by Angelica Kauffman, and engraved by Bartolozzi, price 7s. bound,

ESSAYS

On POETRY and MUSIC;

On LAUGHTER and LUDICROUS COMPOSITION;

And on the USEFULNESS of CLASSICAL LEARNING.

By JAMES BEATTIE, L.L.D.

Profeſſor of Moral Philoſophy in the Univerſity of Aberdeen.

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5. A Narrative of the Proceedings of the Mobs in London, price 1s.
6. Memoirs of the Duke of Berwick, 2 vols.

At EDINBURGH, 21ſt June 1780.

THE which day the LORD PROVOST, MAGISTRATES, and COUNCIL, with the Deacons of Crafts, Ordinary and Extraordinary, of the city of Edinburgh, being in Council aſſembled, Baillie Thomſon, from the Lord Provoſt's Committee, repreſented, That yeſterday Captain Fraſer, chief Engineer for Scotland, laid before the Committee a plan and eſtimate of a BATTERY, propoſed as part of a redoubt for one hundred men, and eight twenty-four pounders; with a guard-houſe for a ſerjeant and twelve men; a ſtore-houſe, powder-magazine, ſhade for ſome pieces of field artillery, ready to be drawn out for the defence of the coaſt in caſe of need, and other accommodations; the expence of which, with purchaſing the ground neceſſary, may amount to a ſum betwixt eight hundred and nine hundred pounds Sterling. The place propoſed for this battery is upon Mr Robertſon's ground of Hillhouſefield, betwixt the Citadel of North Leith and Newhaven, and by the meaſurement will take one acre, two roods, and thirty-two falls. This battery will effectually command the range from one mile, to one mile and a half of the road for ſhipping, and the entry to the harbour. And it is further propoſed, that a Parapet for one or two guns, with a wooden platform, be erected at the end of the South Pier, which will ſecure the entrance of the harbour, from boats attempting to enter it by ſurpriſe to burn the ſhipping, and alſo prevent them from landing on the flatt ſands to the weſtward of the Pier: All which is included in the above eſtimate. Captain Fraſer further informed the Committee, that the artillery and ſtores to be furniſhed by the Board of Ordnance, will amount in value to above three thouſand pounds Sterling, and will be ſent down ſo ſoon as aſſurance is given of this battery being completed, but on no other terms. The utility of this work muſt be apparent, ariſing from the ſafety to the trade and port of Leith, as well as the diſcouragement it will give to any attempts on this part of the coaſt, and muſt quiet the anxiety which the late alarms have given to this city and town of Leith, as well as to the neighbourhood: And the Committee ſubmitted to the Council how the money neceſſary for this work is to be raiſed; which being conſidered by the Magiſtrates and Council, they DID, and hereby DO, unanimouſly approve of Captain Fraſer's plan and eſtimate; and, in order to encourage ſo great and uſeful an object to this part of the country, reſolve and agree to purchaſe the ground at the expence of the community, provided a ſubſcription, now to be ſet on foot among the inhabitants of this city, Leith, and adjacent neighbourhood, can be procured, ſufficient to defray the remaining expence, according to Captain Fraſer's eſtimate; and recommend to the Provoſt's Committee to communicate the deſign in a proper manner to the Judges of the ſupreme courts, and alſo to the public bodies in this city and liberties, as well as to individuals; and with power to the Committee to treat with, and purchaſe from, Mr Robertſon the ground; to open ſubſcriptions; and do otherwiſe as they ſhall ſee cauſe for expediting the work.

Extracted furth of the City records, by
JAMES TAIT, Dpt.

SUBSCRIPTION-PAPERS are lodged with

Sir William Forbes, James Hunter and Co.	Treaſurer Scott.
Meſſ. Manſfield, Ramſay and Co.	Meſſ. Muat and Aitken.
Meſſ. Cuming and Son.	Clerk's Office at Leith.
Mr Donald Smith.	Each of the four Societies there.
Meſſ. Seton and Houſton.	Mr George Goldie, at the Britiſh Linen Office.
Meſſ. Allan and Stewart.	Mr William Creech.
Meſſ. Gardner and Co.	

AND

At the Council Chamber;

Where an elegant Plan of the ground, battery, &c. drawn at the direction of Captain Fraſer, may be ſeen.

It is earneſtly intreated, that all who are to contribute to this uſeful and public ſpirited undertaking, will ſubſcribe without loſs of time, that the work may be immediately carried into execution.

MEETING of CREDITORS.

THE Creditors of Meſſ. ROBERT and PETER COLVILLES are deſired to meet in John's Coffee-houſe, on Wedneſday the 5th July, at one o'clock afternoon, when matters of importance will be laid before them.

A BRIDGE to be built, and HIGHWAYS to be made, in Berwick-ſhire.

THE joint Committees appointed by the counties of Eaſt Lothian, Berwick, &c. for directing the further alteration and improvement of the Peaſe roads near Old Cambus do hereby deſire tradeſmen and others, who chuſe to undertake to build a bridge over the Peaſe Water, and to make and compleat a new road from it to Coldingham-muir (being ſomething above two miles); and alſo, to repair, in a ſufficient manner, the great road from Ayton-bridge over Ayton-hill (alſo above two miles); to lodge a plan of the bridge, with eſtimates of the Expence thereof; and eſtimates of the expence for making and repairing the roads above deſcribed, with David Renton, writer in Eymouth, clerk to the Committees, any time betwixt and the 27th day of July next; which day the Committees are to meet at the Red Lion, Berwick, to conſider the eſtimates, and to enter into contracts with undertakers.

Mr Buchannan, Schoolmaſter of Cockburnſpath, will ſhew the tract of Road from the Peaſe, and Baillie Hay of Ayton will ſhew that over Ayton-hill, and inform as to other particulars.

To be SOLD by public roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouſe of Edinburgh, upon Wedneſday the 9th Auguſt next.

THE HOUSE in Hanover Street, New Town, lately poſſeſſed by the deceaſed George Leſlie, Eſq; conſiſting of a kitchen floor, dining-room floor, drawing-room floor, bed-room ſtorey, and garrets, with cellars in front, back area, and many other conveniencies; all in good order, clean and free of ſmoke.

The purchaſer to enter at Whitſunday 1781.

The houſe may be ſeen every Wedneſday and Friday, between the hours of eleven and two.

The articles of roup to be ſeen in the hands of John Anderſon, writer to the ſignet, to whom any perſon intending to purchaſe by private bargain may apply.

By Authority of the Right Honourable the Judge of the High Court of Admiralty of Scotland.

THERE is to be expoſed to public roup and ſale, before the ſaid Judge, upon Friday the 14th day of July next, at Edinburgh, within the ordinary Court-place, betwixt the hours of one and two o'clock afternoon, the good ſhip the FRIENDSHIP of Port Seaton, preſently lying at Sea-lock near Carron, with her float-boat furniture and apparelling, to be ſet up at the ſum of 150 l. Sterling.

The articles and conditions of roup, and inventary of ſaid ſhip, are to be ſeen in the hands of the Admiral Clerks, at the office, Caſtlehill. And, for further particulars, apply to Mr Samuel Watſon, one of the procurators of ſaid High Court.

BEAUME DE VIE.

By his MAJESTY's Patent.

THE great number of extraordinary Cures daily performed by this moſt efficacious Medicine, accounts of which are ſent from all parts of the Britiſh dominions, render it unneceſſary to laviſh encomiums on its ſalutary effects: Suffice therefore it to ſay, that the BEAUME, by its cordial, attenuating, and detergent powers, fortifies the ſtomach and bowels, and by procuring a good digeſtion, purifies the blood and juices, and gives vigour to the whole conſtitution.—To theſe qualities the faculty attribute its having proved ſo eminently ſerviceable in gouty, rheumatic, ſcorbutic, languid, nervous, and hypocondriac caſes: and hence alſo they account for its being ſo particularly beneficial in FEMALE DISORDERS; and ſuch as are incident to the Conſtitution in Spring and Fall.

*** To prevent counterfeits, the bottles are each ſigned by

W. NICOLL, (Vender.) T. BECKET, (a Proprietor.)

The Beaume de Vie is ſold by W. Nicoll, No. 55, St Paul's Churchyard, at 3 s. per bottle, with directions.——The Beaume is alſo appointed to be ſold by Meſſrs HUSBAND, ELDER, and CO. at Edinburgh; Mr Leſlie at Aberdeen; Mr Nicoll at Dundee; Mr Moriſon at Perth; Mr Gore and Mr Williamſon at Liverpool; Mr Slack, and Mr Saint and Co. at Newcaſtle; Mr Etherington and Mr Teſſyman at York; Meſſ. Ware and Son at Whitehaven; and Mr Potts at Dublin.

GRASS for Cutting to be SOLD, And a PARK to LET.

TO be SOLD by public roup within the Britiſh Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, upon Thurſday next the 29th current, at five o'clock afternoon, for the purpoſe of cutting only, the whole Crop of GRASS growing on the north park of Clockmiln, lately poſſeſſed by Alexander Barrowman, and lying on the north ſide of the high road which leads from Edinburgh to Muſſelburgh, a little to the eaſt of the Abbeyhill. After the ſale of the graſs, a leaſe of the above-mentioned Park for ſeven years, to commence at Martinmas next, will be expoſed.

The articles of roup to be ſeen in the hands of Robert Donaldſon writer to the ſignet.

SALE of LANDS in FIFE, And a PIECE of GROUND, &c. near Newhaven.

To be SOLD by public roup, within the Britiſh coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, upon Thurſday the twentieth day of July 1780, between the hours of four and ſix afternoon, by Mr Ludovick Grant accomptant in Edinburgh, as truſtee for Thomas Walker, Eſq; of Saintford, and his creditors,

THE Lands and Eſtate of SAINTFORD, lying in the pariſh of Forgan, and ſhire of Fife, pleaſantly ſituated upon the ſouth ſide of the river Tay, nearly adjoining to the public Ferry at Dundee, within ſix miles of St Andrews, and the ſame of Cupar, the county town. The whole of this eſtate conſiſts of about 773 acres, moſtly of good arable ſoil. There is a neat commodious manſion-houſe upon the lands, with ſuitable offices, in very good repair, a large well ſtocked garden, and an orchard. The purchaſer may have immediate acceſs to the manſion-houſe, offices, garden, orchard, and part of the adjacent incloſures, preſently occupied by Mr Walker.

Upon the eſtate there is a great quantity of old full grown trees, beſides very conſiderable young plantations in a thriving condition. The yearly free rent of the eſtate, after deduction of all public burdens, amounts to 340 l. 19 s. 1 d. Sterling. Part of the lands are held blench of the Crown, and entitle the proprietor to vote in the election of a member of parliament for the county; the remainder are held of a ſubject ſuperior for payment of a trifling feu-duty.

There is an heritable right to the teinds of part of the lands; the tythes of moſt of them are valued by decreets of valuation as far back as the 1637 and 1713, and the miniſter of Forgan having within theſe 40 years got a conſiderable augmentation of his ſtipend, there can no additional burden be ſuppoſed to affect the tythes for many years hence.

For the encouragement of purchaſers, this eſtate will be ſet up at 7842 l. ſterling.

As alſo, The Park and Garden, lying near the village of Newhaven, preſently poſſeſſed by James Auchenleck gardener. This piece of ground is extremely well ſituated for a villa, being in the vicinity of Edinburgh, and commanding a moſt agreeable proſpect of the Frith of Forth and the adjacent coaſts on both ſides in the counties of Lothian and Fife. The extent of the ground is about eight acres; it holds feu of the Trinity-houſe of Leith for payment of 18 l. 5 s. 4 d. 6-12ths yearly, and is preſently let at 33 l. 7 s. 6 d. Sterling; and for the encouragement of purchaſers, this piece of ground, &c. will be ſet up at 376 l. 12 s. ſterling.

The ſubjects will be ſhown by the reſpective poſſeſſors; and the articles of roup, plans of the whole lands, and the title deeds, are in the hands of Edward Bruce writer in Edinburgh, to whom, or to Mr Grant the truſtee, thoſe intending to become purchaſers, and deſirous for further information, may apply.

BY ADJOURNMENT.

TO be SOLD by authority of the Lords of Council and Seſſion, on Thurſday the 20th July 1780, within the Parliament-houſe, Edinburgh, between the hours of five and ſix afternoon,

The Lands and Barony of ASHINTULLY,

and other Subjects, property and ſuperiority, belonging to Mr ROBERT MACINTOSH, Advocate, lying within the pariſh of Kirkmichael and ſhire of Perth.

The property lands are of great extent, and will admit of a conſiderable riſe of rent, the lands having been out of leaſe for many years, and the preſent rents paid with great punctuality.

The free rent of the property lands is,	L.	254	6 1
And the feu-duties of the lands whereof the ſuperiorities are to be expoſed, extend to - -		21	16 5
	L.	276	2 6

The whole are now to be ſet up at 6500 l. in one lot.

	Scots.		
The valued rent of the property lands is,	L.	474	6 9
And of the ſuperiorities, - -		1761	14 8
Total valued rent, - - -	L.	2236	1 5

The preſent upſet price is leſs than twenty-three years purchaſe of the whole; and if the purchaſer inclines to ſell the ſuperiorities ſeparately, he may receive ſuch a price for them, when he pleaſes, as would bring the price of the property lands, at the rate they are now to be expoſed, under 20 years purchaſe of the free rent.

The vaſſals are numerous, many of them ſingular ſucceſſors, and few of them entered; ſo that the purchaſer would immediately be entitled to a compoſition for entries, whereof none of them appear to be taxed by the vaſſals charters.

The articles of ſale, title-deeds, and particulars of the rental, to be ſeen in the hands of Mr Callender depute-clerk of Seſſion, or Alexander Mackenzie writer to the ſignet.

SALE of LANDS in the CARSE OF GOURIE.

To be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouſe in Edinburgh, on Wedneſday the 12th day of July next, between the hours of five and ſix afternoon,

THE Lands and Eſtate of PITFOUR, comprehending the lands of Pitfour, Cairney, and Dumgreen, with the patronage of the kirk of St Madoes, and very extenſive and valuable Salmon-fiſhings in the river Tay, lying in the pariſh of St Madoes and ſhire of Perth. The grounds are of the very beſt quality, pleaſantly ſituated on the banks of the river Tay, within five miles of Perth, are let to ſubſtantial tenants, at eaſy rents; the free yearly income of the lands is about 555 l. ſterl. The fiſhings are ſet in a ſeven years leaſe, to ſubſtantial merchants in Perth, at the yearly rent of 250 l. which rent they gave in a leaſe for ſeven years lately expired, and now renewed for other ſeven years to the former tackſmen. The lands afford a freehold qualification in the county of Perth; and there is a conſiderable quantity of fine timber on the eſtate, beſides a wood of large extent, a valuable orchard and pigeon-houſe.

The title deeds, which are clear, the tacks of the farms, articles of ſale, and a plan of the eſtate, may be ſeen in the hands of William Leſlie writer to the ſignet, to whom any perſon inclining to purchaſe by private bargain may apply.

SALE OF LANDS IN FIFE.

TO be SOLD, by roup, in the Exchange Coffee-houſe in Edinburgh, upon Wedneſday the 26th day of July 1780, betwixt the hours of five and ſix afternoon,

The Lands and Eſtate of LECKIEBANK, in the pariſh of Auchtermuchty, and county of Fife.

The Lands are moſtly incloſed and ſubdivided with ſtone and lime fences, and completely watered, are of an excellent ſoil, and in good condition, having been for ſeveral years paſt in the hands of the proprietor, and entitle to a freehold qualification in the county. There is a very neat houſe, and complete ſet of offices, with a good kitchen garden and pigeon-houſe. The ſituation is remarkably beautiful, dry, and healthy, and overlooks all the plain from Strathmiglo to Cupar.

The place will be ſhown by applying at the houſe of Leckiebank. Thoſe inclining for a private purchaſe may apply to William Peaſton, Eſq; of Sontra, at his houſe in Cupar Fife, or to Alexander Cunningham Clerk to the Signet, who will ſhow the title-deeds.

Thoſe who have any demands againſt the eſtate of the late Mr Baxter of Leckiebank are requeſted without delay to lodge with Mr Cunnyngham exact ſtates of their debts and intereſt due at Whitſunday next, ſpecifying the dates and nature of their grounds of debt.

TO be SOLD by public roup, on Thurſday next the 29th of June, at two o'clock afternoon, in the houſe of James Brown vintner in Dundee, a LEASE for 30 years and a Lifetime, after Martinmas 1780, of

The FARM of HOLDENHALL, lying in the

pariſh of Panbride, and ſhire of Forfar, conſiſting of 80 acres, 60 whereof are muir, of a clay bottom, and the remainder outfield; the greateſt part of the muir is improved by lime and fallow. The preſent yearly rent is 101. 4 s. ſterling; and there are two houſes and two acres of land ſet at 4 l. ſterl. yearly, which reduces the rent to 61. 4 s. ſterling. On the above there is a convenient new houſe, conſiſting of 5 fire rooms; with a complete ſet of offices, all likewiſe new, and covered with ſlate. The houſe is pleaſantly ſituated, being within one Engliſh mile of the harbour of Weſthaven, where lime and coals may be got at an eaſy rate, and within one mile of the poſt-road leading from Dundee to Arbroath, and about 7 miles from the latter, and 11 miles from Dundee. On the above there is ſome very thriving planting, the half of which, and what more may be planted in the courſe of the tack, belongs, at the iſſue thereof, to the tenant; and he has three years after the expiry thereof, to cut and diſpoſe of it, if the heritor does not purchaſe it himſelf.

Any perſon wanting to purchaſe by private bargain before the day of roup, may apply to John Holden, at Holdenhall, who will ſhow the grounds, and treat with them reſpecting it.

By ADJOURNMENT,

JUDICIAL SALE.

TO be SOLD, by authority of the Lords of Council and Seſſion, within the Parliament or New Seſſion-houſe of Edinburgh, upon Wedneſday the 26th of July 1780, betwixt the hours of four and ſix afternoon, The following SUBJECTS in LOTS.

LOT I. All and whole the Lands and Eſtate of WATERSIDE, and pertinents, with the manſion-houſe, garden, orchard, and Salmon-fiſhing in the river of Nith

Alſo, The Lands of PENFILLAN, as poſſeſſed by John Kerr and William Bell, with the pertinents.

And the Corn, Wheat, and Barley Mill of CAPENOCH, commonly called the KEIR MILL, with the aſtricted multures of the ſame; all lying in the pariſh of Keir, and ſhire of Dumfries.

The free yearly rent of the ſaid lands of Waterſide is proven to be worth 97 l. 12 s. 10 d. ſterling, which was valued at 25 years purchaſe, being	L. 2441 0 10	
The free teind (which is valued) is 21. 12 s. 8 d. ſterl. and which is valued at 5 years purchaſe, being	13 3 4	
		L. 2454 4 2
But the upſet price of Waterſide, ſtock and teind is now lowered to		L. 2300
The free yearly rent of Penfillan is 44 l. 19 s. 11 d. 3-12ths ſterl. and which was valued at 25 years purchaſe, being	1124 18 5 3/12	
The free teind, after deduction of ſtipend is 10 l. 2 s. 8 d. 10-12ths ſterling, which was valued at 5 years purchaſe, being	50 13 8 7/12	
		1175 12 1 10/12
But the upſet price of Penfillan, ſtock and teind, is now lowered to		L. 1100
The free yearly rent of the ſaid corn, wheat, and barley Mill is 38 l. 14 s. 8 d. ſterl. which was valued at 20 years purchaſe, being	774 13 4	
But the upſet price of the mill is now lowered to		L. 630
Amounting the upſet price of the ſaid whole lands of Waterſide, Penfillan, and Keir Mill, to		L. 4030

LOT II. All and whole that LODGING or Dwelling-Houſe, being the fourth ſtorey of that great tenement called *Fiſher's Land*, ſituated on the ſouth ſide of the Lawn-market ſtreet of Edinburgh, conſiſting of a dining-room, drawing-room, and bed-chamber, to the ſtreet, four bed-chambers backwards; with kitchen, cloſets, cellar, garret, and other conveniencies; the proven rent whereof is 30 l. ſterling, and the upſet price, at 12 years purchaſe, was 432 l. ſterling, but is now lowered to 400 l.

The lands of Waterſide are pleaſantly ſituated upon the banks of the water of Scarr, with a commanding proſpect of that water, and the river of Nith for ſeveral miles, and lie within ten miles of Dumfries, ten of Sanquhar, and two of Thornhill; and there is a genteel modern manſion-houſe and offices upon them. The houſe conſiſts of kitchen, common parlour, ſervants hall, cellars, and milk-houſe, in the ground ſtorey; dining-room, drawing-room, bed-chamber, with a dreſſing-room, and large bed-cloſet, on the firſt floor; five bed-chambers and two cloſets on the ſecond floor; with good garret-rooms over the whole.

The offices are a brew-houſe, bake-houſe, coach-houſe, two ſtables, a barn, and a byre, with many other conveniencies, neceſſary for the accommodation of a Gentleman's family.—The kitchen-garden contains above an acre of ground. The orchard contains near an acre of ground, is well fenced by barren timber, and ſtocked with a variety of the beſt kind of fruit trees. There is alſo a very conſiderable quantity of growing timber of different kinds upon theſe lands; and the greateſt part of the whole is incloſed and ſubdivided, particularly thoſe parts lying adjacent to the manſion-houſe are ſubdivided into ſeveral incloſures, and planted with hedge-rows. The lands are capable of great improvements, which may be done at an eaſy expence, as they lie within two miles of a lime-quarry and draw-kiln, from which a conſtant ſupply of what lime may be neceſſary can be had at a moderate rate.

The mill upon the lands was built at a very conſiderable expence within theſe few years, and is not only adapted for manufacturing corn, but alſo wheat and barley. There is alſo a very extenſive thirle belonging to this mill.—The purchaſer of lot firſt will have right to the ſuperiority of the lands of Lochfoot and Kirkpatrick, which, with the valuation of the lands of Waterſide, will entitle him to a freehold qualification in the county.

John Robſon, tenant in Mains of Waterſide, will ſhow the lands of Waterſide and Penfillan, in lot I. and the houſe in Edinburgh may be ſeen at any time.

The title-deeds of the whole, with articles and conditions of roup, are to be ſeen in the hands of Mr George Kirkpatrick, one of the depute clerks of ſeſſion; or William Moffat writer in Edinburgh. Perſons wanting to be informed of further particulars, will pleaſe apply to the ſaid William Moffat.

LANDS TO SELL.

THE Eſtate of CASTLEHILL, in the County of Caithneſs, comprehending the Towns and Lands of Caſtlehill, Gerth, Harland, and others. This eſtate conſiſts of above 840 acres of ground, about two thirds of which are arable, of an excellent quality. The Lands abound in marle, moſt conveniently ſituated. There are likewiſe great quantities of ſea-weed, or ware, and ſhell ſand, quite adjacent to the corn-fields on the north ſide, to which there is very eaſy acceſs; and ſtones of the beſt qualities may be quarried in almoſt every part of the eſtate, with little trouble or expence. In an arm of the ſea, interjected betwixt this eſtate and *Dunnet Head*, there is ſalmon and herring fiſheries; and the ſalmon are caught within two hundred yards of the manſion-houſe. On the ſhores of the eſtate ſome kelp may alſo be made. The manſion-houſe and offices are all new, large, and commodious. The eſtate has alſo an intereſt in a very rich and extenſive adjacent common, a conſiderable part of which, on a diviſion, will fall to the proprietor of it.

James Horne, writer in Edinburgh, will ſatisfy as to the title-deeds, ſhow a plan of the eſtate, and has powers to conclude with a purchaſer; and Mr Donald Macleod ſheriff-ſubſtitute of Caithneſs, at Murkle, can alſo inform as to further particulars.

To be LET or SOLD,

ALL that MESSUAGE or TENEMENT, ſituated in the Wool-market in Berwick upon Tweed, now in the poſſeſſion of Mrs Margaret Nicholſon, conſiſting of a neat dwelling-houſe, a large commodious and well accuſtomed brewery, together with ſtables, offices, and cellars fit for carrying on the beer, wine, and ſpirit trade to a great extent. The brewery is in good repair, and is fitted with conveniencies for brewing twenty or more bolls of malt at a time.

For further particulars enquire of Mrs Nicholſon preſent poſſeſſor, or Mr Willoby in Berwick aforeſaid.

TO be SOLD by voluntary roup, within the houſe of Mr John Barclay writer in Tain, on Thurſday the 27th day of July next, betwixt the hours of four and ſix in the afternoon,

A TENEMENT of LAND, or Manſion-houſe,

Office-houſes, Garden, and other pertinents thereto belonging, at the Milltown of New Tarbet, within the pariſh of Kilmuir-Eaſter, and ſhire of Roſs; and alſo the benefit of a Tack, for the years thereof yet to run, of the Lands of Ballintraid, entered into between William Roſs of Aldie, as proprietor of the lands and eſtate of Newmore, and the deceaſed John Gorry, Eſq; Commiſſary of Roſs, for the ſpace of forty ſeven years from and after the term of Whitſunday 1780, lying in the pariſh of Kilmuir-Eaſter, and ſaid county of Roſs.

The inventary of writs of the ſaid tenement, the rental, and tack of the ſaid lands, and the articles and conditions of roup, to be ſeen in the hands of the ſaid Mr John Barclay, and copies thereof in the hands of Mr John Hay accomptant in Edinburgh.

By ADJOURNMENT.

TO be SOLD by roup or auction, within the Exchange Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, on Wedneſday the 6th day of December next, betwixt the hours of five and ſeven afternoon,

The Lands and Eſtate of HOLMAINS,

(as formerly advertiſed)

Lying in the pariſhes of Dalton, Dryſdale, Lochmaben, and Hoddam, (except the lands of Upper Dormont, in the pariſh of Dalton, now ſold); to be expoſed together, or in the following lots or parcels, and ſet up, for the encouragement of purchaſers, at the low prices after mentioned, viz.

The whole eſtate will be expoſed at 20,000 l; and if it does not ſell *in cumulo*, it will then be divided, and expoſed in lots or parcels, thus, viz.

I. The Farm of Harthwood, in the pariſh of Lochmaben, about 345 acres, preſent rent 66 l. and twelve hens, holding of the Crown, and valued in the ceſs-books at 135 merks. The teinds are valued and exhauſted; and there is a limeſtone quarry, lately diſcovered and opened, which may yield a good rent, there being no other limeſtone in that part of the country. To be expoſed at 1350 l.

II. The Superiority of the Ten Pound Land of Ecclefechan, and the Property of the Farm of Longdyke, part of the ſaid ten pound land, lying in the pariſh of Hoddam, conſiſting of about 84 acres, and preſently let at 17 l. but ſubſet at 30 l. and expected, when the tack expires in 1784, to riſe to 40 l. The purchaſer of this lot will have a freehold qualification in the county. He will be entitled, beſides the above property-rent, to an annual feu-duty of 2 l. 10 s. 5 d.; and there is a near proſpect of his drawing conſiderable compoſitions on the admiſſion of ſingular ſucceſſors in the feued lands. To be expoſed at 900 l.

III. The Lands of Bengahill, Copwood Know, Dalton Hook, and Multures of Linmiln, in the pariſh of Dryſdale, conſiſting of about 340 acres, beſides the Common; preſent rent 156 l. 12 s. and expected to riſe conſiderably on the expiry of the current leaſes. The lands hold of the Crown, and are valued in the ceſs-books at 265 merks. On the farm of Dalton Hook there is a limeſtone quarry, which (excluſive of the above rent) was let laſt year for 21 l. and will yield above a double in after years, being ſituated in the middle of the commonty of Bengal, a field of ſeveral thouſand acres, lately divided, and now under improvement. The lands in this lot are all incloſed and ſubdivided, except 74 acres of the common, allotted to it in the late diviſion, moſtly good land, and for which the tenants, on a propoſal to ſubſet, were offered 20 l.; ſo, at the expiry of their leaſes, this will be a very improveable ſubject. To be expoſed at 3800 l.

IV. The whole Eſtate in the pariſh of Dalton, (except Upper Dormont) with the Patronage of the Pariſh of Dalton; to be expoſed altogether at 14,500 l.; and if not ſold, it will be divided into three parcels, and expoſed as follows, viz.

1. The Lands of Meikle Dalton and Kirkwood, and Fiſhings thereof, with the Patronage of the Pariſh of Dalton, all holding of the Crown, containing about 714 acres, and paying preſently about 320 l.; to be expoſed at 7700 l.

This parcel is all incloſed and ſubdivided; and there is a very good manſion-houſe at Kirkwood, with gardens, orchards, offices, and out-houſes of all kinds, for the accommodation of a gentleman's family. There is alſo above 90 acres of wood land, not rentailed; and the woods are very valuable. They ſold at laſt cutting, in 1754, at 915 l.; and are now again very thriving, and fit for ſale. Since 1754, the woods have been encreaſed by 30 acres of more planting; and all this is excluſive of the full-grown old timber trees ſtanding round the houſe and gardens of Kirkwood, and at the village of Dalton, computed to be worth from 300 to 400 l.

2. The Lands of Holmains Dam, Little Dalton, Mill thereof, Kirkhill, Amigill, Butterwhat, and Part of Mouſewald Common, all holding of the Crown, containing about 1211 acres, and paying preſently about 273 l.; to be expoſed at 6200 l.

This parcel is completely incloſed and ſubdivided; and there is marle on ſeveral of the farms. There is alſo a convenient manſion-houſe and garden at Holmains, and 30 acres of wood land, not rentalled. The woods are valuable. They ſold, when laſt cut, in 1767, at 750 l. and, being ſince well kept, are now very thriving. There is alſo detached clumps or parcels of oak and aſh, on different parts of the eſtate, now fit for ſale; and a riſe of 50 l. or thereby is expected on the lands of Holmains, when the current tacks expire, in 1784.

3. The Lands called Fourteen Acres, conſiſting of about 73 acres, and paying preſently 30 l. and 15 hens; to be expoſed at 770 l. The purchaſer of this parcel will have a freehold qualification upon the old extent.

And, at the ſame time and place, there is alſo to be ſold, by roup, the Superiority of the Lands after-mentioned, in the lots following, viz.

I. The Superiority of the Seven Merk Land of Pearſbyhill, called Craig-houſe Strade and Midge Brae, belonging in property to Joſeph and Richardſon, valued in the ceſs-books at 141 merks, and paying 20 merks of yearly feu-duty.

II. The Superiority of the Three Merk Land of Lairdhelm and Plewlandaſh, belonging in property to William Johnſton, preſently under judicial ſale at the inſtance of the apparent heir, valued in the ceſs-books at 140 merks, and paying 2 l. Scots of annual feu-duty.

III. The Superiority of the Forty Shilling Land of Rammerſcales, belonging in property to James Mounſey, valued in the ceſs-books at 90 merks, and paying 2 l. Scots of annual feu-duty, and 3 s. 4 d. in augmentation of the rental.

IV. The Superiority of the Forty Shilling Land of Cocket-hill, alſo belonging in property to the ſaid James Mounſey, valued in the ceſs-books at 100 merks, and paying 2 l. Scots of feu-duty.

V. The Superiority of the Five One-half Merk Land of Raffils, Robywhat, Greenfields, and Howthat, belonging in property to Mr Carruthers of Hardriggs, valued in the ceſs-books at 245 merks, and paying 5½ marks of feu-duty.

William Campbell writer to the ſignet will ſhow the title-deeds, rent-rolls, and current leaſes, plans of the eſtate, and conditions of ſale. John Johnſton at Stitchill, near Lochmaben, will ſhow the lands.

Thoſe who wiſh for further information, or incline to purchaſe by private bargain, may apply to Alexander Farquharſon accomptant in Edinburgh, who will be ready to treat, and to allow a reaſonable time for payment of the price.

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